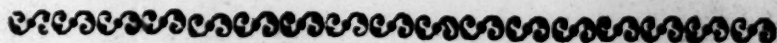


REMARKS

ON THE

Craftsman's Vindication, &c.



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REMARKS

ON THE

CRAFTSMAN'S

VINDICATION

OF HIS

Two Hon^{ble} PATRONS,

In his Paper of *May 22. 1731.*

Par nobile Fratrum.

The FIFTH EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. PEELE, at *Locke's-Head* in *Amen-*
Corner, Pater-noster Row. MDCCXXXI.



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TWO HON. PATRONS

In the Paper of May 22, 1931.

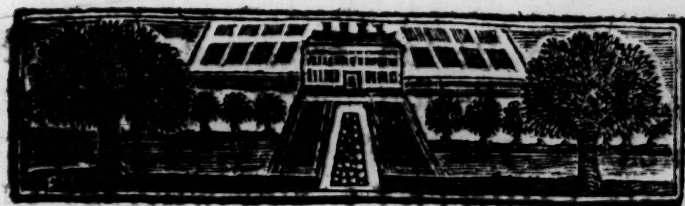
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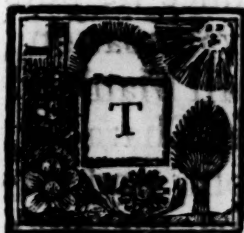
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REMARKS

ON THE

Craftsman's Vindication, &c.



HE *Mask is indeed taken off.* The CRAFTSMAN hath openly avowed the Conduct of the late Lord B——ke. The vindictive and merciless Hand, whose flaming Zeal against *all* wicked *Ministers* hath so long pointed the Dagger at another Gentleman's Breast, hath so long threatned the Axe to that Minister's Head, and solemnly sworn to pursue him even to Destruction: This *Roman-spirited Patriot*, as he *modestly* affects to call himself; even HE, with astonishing Meekness, espouses the Cause, and vindicates the Character

rafter of a Person attainted of *High-Treason*: A Person, who by his own Confession, FLED FROM THE JUSTICE OF HIS COUNTRY; and who, by the Confession of his *trusty* Advocate, ENLISTED HIMSELF IN THE SERVICE OF THE PRETENDER.

This is the Man, opposed to the Person whom *two succeeding Princes* have honoured with their Favour, and trusted with their Power. Since then, this *up-right Gentleman*, who now is Candidate for that Grace and Trust, hath, by his ingenious Advocate, offered himself to the Trial of his Country; since he puts his Honour upon their Examination; since he *insolently* challenges all Mankind to prove that Guilt against his Character, for which he fled the Kingdom, and forfeited his Honours: Let us therefore accept this Challenge; let us examine that *weak*, that *foolish* and *slavish* Defence, which the *Craftsman* hath given in his Name.

It is said, *That they who would have declined a Contest with him, whilst he was in a Condition to answer for himself, have not blushed to declaim against him in another Condition.* Ridiculous and trifling Pretence!

Pretence! Whilst he was in a Condition to answer for himself, why did he not answer? Who disabled him to answer? Who changed his Condition but himself? Who declined the Contest but himself? Who abandon'd the Trial but himself? He first ignominiously flies from publick Justice: He then pretends, that his Accusers would never have met him at that Bar: Which had it been his real Opinion, guilty as he was, he would not have fled; and had he been innocent, though his Accusers would have met him, yet he would have stood the Charge. How monstrous is that Defence, where a Man pretends himself to have been conscious of his Integrity, and fearless of his Accusers; yet at the same time run away from his Trial, and dared not abide the Test of a National Enquiry.

It is also said, impudently said, *That his Accusers have experienced in his Case, that the Unfortunate are not Friendless; That likewise they may live perhaps to experience in their own, that the Guilty are so.* Little is this to be feared by any Man alive, when so much Guilt as fell to his Share hath not excluded him from Friendship. If *Corruption*, if *Breach of Trust*, if *Breach of National Faith*, if
H I G H-

HIGH-TREASON itself; the first charged upon him by his Friend the *late Earl of OXFORD*, in an Instance of more than *Twenty Thousand Pounds*, of which the Publick was plunder'd; and the others all confessed by his shameful Flight: If these then have not left him *friendless*, I know not who can ever despair of *Friendship*.

But who have been this worthy Person's Friends? Set aside the common Ties of Blood, and such Alliances which will often continue notwithstanding any Crimes, or any^e Condemnation: Set these aside, we shall easily marshal this *unfortunate* Minister's Friends: We shall find them in the *Pretender's Court* Abroad, in the *dark Cabals* of *Jacobites* at Home: We shall find them among *discarded* Statesmen, disappointed *Whigs*, ambitious *Malecontents*, and *veteran Tories*; who from a Sympathy of Nature, and Conformity of Principles, who from concurring Circumstances and Designs, have honoured him with a Friendship, which none of his *warmest* Enemies have any Cause to envy, and which I am sure the *lowest* of them would heartily be ashamed of.

Other Advantages *heavily* complained
 , as taken against this Gentleman, arise
 from "the various Scenes of Life through
 " which he hath passed; some *distant* in
 " Place, some *secret* in their Nature.
 " Here Calumny, *saieth his candid*
 " *Friend*, hath more room to assert, and
 " Innocence less opportunity to defend:
 " Common Honesty, *they tell us*, in
 " some Cases, and even Decency in
 " others, shut the Mouth of the Man
 " who carries these Qualities about him,
 " and even more in *his own Cause* than
 " in that of another Person: But Ca-
 " lumny is subject to none of these Con-
 " trols; and we speak of our own
 " Knowledge, *say the well informed Au-*
 " *thors of the Craftsman*, when we affirm,
 " that in the present Case the false Im-
 " putations which the Accusers bring,
 " are screen'd from absolute Detection
 " by nothing but the *Honour* of the
 " *Accused.*"

What poor and contemptible Sophistry
 have we before us. Here are Writers
 complaining of Hardships done to a Gen-
 tleman by Enquiries into the various
 Scenes of his Life, some distant in Place,
 some secret in their Nature. Shall they

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then complain of this, whilst they torture another Gentleman's Actions in the most cruel and merciless manner? What Distance of Time or Place, what Privacy or Intricacy of Transactions, have ever moved their Candor, have ever restrained their Calumnies? And shall they insist upon better Terms for the Character of one whom they acknowledge to have been a *Traitor to his Country*, and an *Agent of the Pretender*, than ever they would allow to a faithful Servant of the Prince on the Throne, to a Person eminently trusted in the Councils of the Crown?

Common Honesty and Decency, it is said, shut the Mouth of this *unfortunate* Minister; and they affirm, that his Honour screens the Charge against him, from *absolute* Detection. Prodigious! Did ever Honesty or Decency shut the Mouth of Innocence? Did ever Honour basely submit to Infamy? Shame and Guilt are only silent in the Day of Enquiry: Conscious Honesty is open; nor Decency or Modesty forbids the just Defence of a Character under Accusation.

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They then take notice of some of the Crimes alledged against this Gentleman; and heinous Crimes the *Craftsman* allows them to be, if they are true. Let us hear him explain away this Charge: He merits all our Attention.

HIS INGRATITUDE and *Treachery* to the late Duke of MARLBOROUGH and the Earl of Godolphin, stand first in the Roll. How then is this Point cleared? Why, the *Craftsman* says, he believes, “ That no Man acknowledges
 “ *more sincerely* than this Gentleman, the
 “ *superior Merit* of those *two illustrious*
 “ *Ministers*, or wishes more ardently
 “ that they were now alive, and had
 “ the Conduct of the Affairs of *Great*
 “ *Britain.*” But the *Craftsman* says,
 “ that he knows no Obligation of *Gra-*
 “ *titude* or *Honour* which he lay under
 “ to continue in that Administration
 “ when the Measures of it were *alter’d.*
 “ Tho’ those illustrious Ministers might
 “ have *very good Reasons* for altering
 “ their Measures, he could have none
 “ in point of *Honour*, whatever he might
 “ have had in Point of *Interest*, for
 “ complying with that *Alteration.* Some
 “ of the Enemies of this Gentleman, it

“ *is said*, came into the World on such
 “ a foot that they might think it Pre-
 “ ferment to be *Creatures* of any Men
 “ in Power: He, who came into it up-
 “ on another foot, was the *Friend*, but
 “ not the *Creature*, of those great Men;
 “ and had, *as they falsely assert*, the Satisfa-
 “ ction of proving himself such on several
 “ Occasions; and without Ostentation,
 “ at least to *one* of them, at a Time
 “ when the *Creatures* of great Men
 “ usually renounce them, at a time
 “ when they could do him neither Good
 “ nor Hurt.”

How just and faithful this Narrative really is, will immediately be seen.

In the first place, the Fact on which
 the whole Defence is grounded, is a
 Falshood of the most glaring Nature;
 namely, That the Duke of *Marlborough*
 and the Earl of *Godolphin* ALTERED
 their Measures: For it is a Fact of the
 greatest Notoriety, all Men know it, and
 none can deny it, that their Administra-
 tion was uniform; the War they carried
 on was to recover the Liberties of *Eu-
 rope*, and the Peace they laboured to esta-
 blish was such as might secure those com-
 mon Liberties. This they never depart-
 ed

ed from, and their Plan was never varied. To say then that *they altered* their Measures, when those Measures were always the same, *till this Gentleman came to Court in Opposition to them*, is a *false and scandalous Libel* on these *Illustrious Ministers*, but no Defence of this *very honest Gentleman*.

If the Charge of INGRATITUDE against this Gentleman had no more in it than merely his Difference of Opinion with those Great Men, his Weakness and Vanity might have been reflected on, but perhaps no Man would ever have imputed to him his different Opinion as criminal. He might differ with them *lawfully*, and yet most *unreasonably* at the same time; but however *unreasonable* or *absurd* his Opinion might be, none would have called it *Ingratitude*.

Here then is the *low* Artifice, and the *poor* Sophistry of his *disingenuous* Advocate, who wilfully mistakes the Charge of Ingratitude *merely* to consist in his *Opposition* to those Ministers, and not in the *Circumstances of that Opposition*, which was carried on by the most *barbarous* and *cruel* DEFAMATION that ever any Minister suffered; by the most *venomous*,
malici-

malicious, personal Invectives that the Vengeance of Hell could inspire; by *Weekly Libels* ushered into the World; by an *insolent Letter* of HIS OWN writing, address'd to the Author of the *Examiner*, and dispersed by his own Authority all over the Kingdom: *Libels* assisted with *his own Pen*, and encouraged by *his own Bounty*, wherein the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Earl of *Godolphin*, were treated as infamous *Parricides* and *Plunderers*; wherein they were also pointed out to all their Countrymen, as the *worst Enemies* of their Country; wherein no *Variety of Scenes* in their Lives, no *Distance of Place*, nor *Secrecy of Affairs*, were ever candidly considered; but their *private Life*, their *domestick Peace*, were invaded. The Earl of *Godolphin* was insulted, not only in *his Fall*, but even in *his Hour of Death*, and denied the *Privilege of Rest* in the Grave. The Duke of *Marlborough* likewise was defamed in his *Absence*, for neither *Absence* nor *Death* were considered; all *Advantages* were taken against these *great Ministers*, all *Slanders* uttered against them, notwithstanding that this Gentleman owns that he hath such *high Opinions* of their *superior Worth*, and such *ardent Wishes* that they were *now in Power*; in which
Case

Case he would as surely attempt *their Destruction*, as the *Jews* would attempt to crucify *their Saviour* should he reveal Himself again.

If then this *unfortunate* Lord, or his Friends, would clear him of the Charge relating to the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Godolphin*, neither he nor they, have any need to prove that he had a *Right* to oppose them, but that the DEFAMATION of their Persons was an ACT of GRATITUDE in one who owns his *Obligations to their Friendship*.

It would have been very obliging, had they told us wherein he *proved* himself to be their *Friend* at a time when their Creatures renounced them. Was he the Duke of *Marlborough's* Friend when he promoted and carried on that *Censure* against him in the *House of Commons*, or that *Prosecution* in the *Court of Exchequer*, which were so injurious to his *superior Worth*? Was he the Duke of *Marlborough's* Friend when he so *gratefully* opposed and disapproved the *Pass*, which his Grace desired to go into *Flanders* merely for his private *Conveniency*? Was he the *Earl of Godolphin's* Friend, when he

he so zealously carried on that Charge in the *House of Commons*; a Charge of *notorious Breach of Trust, and high Injustice to the Nation, in suffering Thirty-five Millions Sterling of the publick Money to remain unaccounted for?* Was he the *Earl of Godolphin's Friend*, when he joined in this *infamous* Vote against him; and *condemned* him even *without seeing* that Evidence which the House had called for, and which, when it came before them, was a full Justification of those Persons whom they thought it necessary first to *hang*, and then to *try*? Were these *Acts of Friendship* to those Noble Lords? These the *Proofs of Gratitude* given them, when *their Creatures* deserted them?

It is said, “ that *he came into the World on another Foot than some Gentlemen,*” who heartily *despise* the *dirty* Insinuation. It is also said, “ that he was not the *Creature* of these Ministers, whilst others might think it high Preferment to be so.” If to be the *Creature* of Ministers, is to serve them *faithfully* in their Power, and defend them *zealously* in their Disgrace : If to adhere to them in *all their Fortunes*, and to do them Justice
in

in *their Fall* against all the *corrupt* Temptations which *their Enemies* could offer: If this is to be the Creature of Ministers, the whole Creation cannot produce a *fairer*, or a *worthier* Character. But if to serve them for *mercenary* Views and *sordid* Interests; if to desert them, because they did not gratify these, as indeed who can gratify *insatiable* Avarice, or *restless* Ambition; if to *supplant* their Power by the *vilest* Arts, and insult their Persons with the most *groveling* Malice; if to DEFAME their *Illustrious* Characters; if to deny their *superior* Worth; if to condemn them *without any Evidence*, and *against all Justice*; if this is the Part of a FRIEND, and not of a Creature, the late Lord B——— then was such to the Duke of Marlborough, and to the Earl of Godolphin.

“ That he came to Court on the
 “ Call of the late Queen, in Opposi-
 “ tion to them; and exerted himself
 “ in her Service, when they served
 “ her no longer, will not, says the
 “ *Craftsman*, be objected against him
 C “ by

“ by any Man, who thinks *more Al-*
 “ *legiance* due to the *Prince* than to
 “ the Minister.” But the *Craftsman*
 knows, and wickedly evades the
 Truth, That *this Gentleman* came to
 Court without her Majesty’s Call, and
 came there *only* to oppose her Mini-
 sters: That they served her faithfully,
 to her own Glory, and the Good of
 her People, with the Approbation of
 the Queen, and with the Applause of
 the Nation, till *he* and *others*, by base
 and treacherous Arts, supplanted them
 in her Favour; succeeding to the great
 Offices of State, by imposing on her
 Understanding, and not in *pure Obe-*
dience to her Commands. All this
 was done whilst the *Duke of Marlbo-*
rough was *actually* in her Service, and
 would have served her still, with the
 same Advantage to the Nation: But
this Gentleman was restless, till that
Immortal Man was dismiss’d her Ser-
 vice, though then in the full *Career*
of Success; and by *this Minister’s*
 Means the *Royal Hand* was prostituted
 to disgrace that *Great and Invincible*
 General. We shall ever make the
 just Distinction between *Princes* and
 their

their *Ministers*. Some Princes there undoubtedly are, whose Judgments and Opinions ought to have a much greater Deference than those of their Ministers; but with the highest Reverence to the Throne, and to the Rights of Monarchy, with all possible Tenderneſs to the late Queen *Anne*, and to her *pious* Memory, I will be ſo free as to aſſert, That the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH and the EARL of GGDOLPHIN underſtood the Interests of this Nation better than ever that Princeſs could at any time be ſuppoſed to do; and that thoſe *Illuſtrious Perſons* diſcharged their Truſts more faithfully and more honourably, than thoſe whom ſhe *ſuffered* to ſupplant them. Let the *Craftſman* deny it, if he pleaſes; the reſt of the World are ſufficiently ſatiſfied.

“ This Gentleman, ſays the *Craftſman*, had no Patron, or Patroness, but the late Queen.” The *Craftſman* knows it to be utterly falſe: He knows that this Gentleman would never have been re-admitted to her Councils, but thro’ the late *Earl of Ox-*

ford's Influence; nor made her Principal Secretary of State, but with that Great Favourite's Choice and Approbation. All the World have seen that Lord's Memorial to the Queen, wherein he charges this Gentleman with having listed Parties for himself among the Members of the House of Commons; wherein he also observes to her all those Factions and Divisions, which Lord B. had raised in her Councils to make himself Chief in Authority; wherein he likewise observes, that Lord B. was sent to France merely to give Time and Leisure for composing those Differences; wherein he farther instances his Rage against him for opposing the Voyage to Canada; by which, he says, Lord B. actually CHEATED the Publick of above Twenty Thousand Pounds. And through the whole Course of that Memorial it may be seen, that Lord B. was in fierce Opposition against him, and zealously bent to disgrace him. To say that he neither projected or procured this Disgrace, is therefore apparently false: To suggest that he knew not that the Earl's Disgrace was resolved on till the Queen told it him, is idle and foolish, a silly

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jesuitical Evasion ; for who could tell him *sooner* than the *Queen* ? And how could she tell him her Resolution before she made one ? That he had *Obligations* to the *Earl of Oxford*, is apparent from his Advancement ; for he came into Power in Conjunction with that Noble Lord, and by the Means of his *Friendship*. What his *Gratitude* was in Return, appears likewise from the *Noble Earl's Overtbrow*. This is certain, that there hath been no Minister, or Administration, since this Gentleman came into the World, whose Person and Measures he hath not distressed, to have a Share in their Power ; and afterwards, when he obtained a Share, it hath always been seen that he constantly renewed the same fierce Opposition, that he might become *Supreme Director of Affairs*, and engross *all that Power*, which he never would suffer to be easy in the Hands of *other Men*, however *deserving* of the Publick, or however *kind* to himself.

The *Craftsman* then comes to this Gentleman's Behaviour in His late Majesty's

Majesty's Time; whose Mercy, he says, was *unasked* and *unearned*. That it was *unearned*, is probable enough; that it was UNASKED, is a downright Falshood: For by the *Journal Book* of the *House of Commons*, *Tuesday* the 20th of *April*, 1725. which is at this time before me, it appears that the House was acquainted, by His late Majesty's Command, " That this
 " Gentleman had, about SEVEN
 " YEARS before, made his humble
 " Application and Submission, with
 " Assurances of Duty, Allegiance, and
 " Fidelity; which His Majesty so far
 " accepted, as to give him Encou-
 " ragement to hope for some future
 " Mark of His Majesty's Favour and
 " Goodness". Yet the *Craftsman* says that *this Person* never ASKED for Mercy: See then what shameless Effrontery and Falshood reigns in these Gentlemen, and runs through their Arguments.

" What followed many Years af-
 " terwards, in part of His Majesty's
 " gracious Intentions, *the Craftsman*
 " says, was solely due to the late
 " King;

“ *King* ; that they were not fulfilled,
 “ was solely due to the *M——r*.
 “ His Ambition, his causeless Jealousy,
 “ and private Interest, continued a sort of Proscription, with
 “ much *Cruelty* to the Person concerned,
 “ and little Regard to the *King’s Declarations*.”

To this I answer, That it is notorious that the *Minister* here abused
 found it difficult enough to obtain
 from the *House of Commons* that Indulgence
 to this *attainted Lord* which the *Craftsman*
 calls *but Part* of the late King’s gracious
 Intentions ; that he was very much blamed,
 both by his Friends and Enemies, for the
 Share he had in obtaining that Favour
 of the Parliament ; which, I may truly
 affirm, was an Indulgence against the
 Sense of the Nation : And such was the
 Opposition very reasonably made to it
 every where, that I do not believe it was
 in the *Power of the Crown* to have
reversed the Attainder. If likewise it
 had been in the *Power of the Crown*, yet
 it would have been an *high Injustice*
 to the Nation to have
 re-

re-admitted a Person into the *House of Peers*, who had openly been in the SERVICE OF THE PRETENDER; a Person, who by the most *wicked Administration* in the Service of his *lawful Prince* had incurred the Guilt of *High-Treason*; a Person, who by *enlisting* himself in the *Pretender's Service* had avowed his *Treason*, and aggravated his *Guilt*; a Person, who at *Home* sacrificed the Honour and Happiness of his Country, who *Abroad* endeavoured to overthrow its Liberties and Laws, the *Protestant Succession*, and all that was sacred in the *British Constitution*. If the *Craftsman* and his Friends could think 750 *Irish Papists* in *France* dangerous to this Establishment, could they then think it safe, had such a *Leviathan of Treason* been re-admitted in Parliament, or re-invested with Employments which he had formerly discharged with so much Corruption, Perfidiousness, Wantonness, and Iniquity? If this Gentleman's Affairs were thus circumstanced, would the Minister he complains of have been just or faithful to his native Country, had he counselled or
advised

advised the King to *fulfil* such Intentions or Declarations? It is a *Libel* on the late King's Memory to say that *He had such Intentions*. But, if through excessive Grace and Goodness; if through that overflowing Mercy which was so natural to his Royal Mind; if through this Abundance of tender Compassion, he had ever signified *any such Intentions*; let every *Englishman* judge, whether it would not have been highly *criminal* in any *Minister* not to have represented to his *most sacred Majesty* the *dangerous* Tendency of such his *Intentions*. For tho' Princes may propose to pardon the *greatest Malefactor*, yet if *Mercy* to such a Man should be *Cruelty* to a Nation, what Minister dare be silent on such an Occasion, or suffer, *as far as in him lies*, the *Royal Grace* to be extended even *against the Good of the Kingdom*.

Should we consider this at the same time in the Lights of a just and reasonable *private Interest*; an Interest no way inconsistent with the general Good; should we reflect on *this Gentleman's Usage* of all the Ministers
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who lived in his Time ; how *gratefully* he used the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Godolphin* ; with what *Honour* and *good Faith* he treated the Earl of *Oxford* ; how restless his Nature, how insatiable his Appetites : A Man of Sense must have thought *that Minister* infatuated who should have consented that this Gentleman should ever have Power to shew that shining Gratitude *to him* which former Ministers had so largely experienced : For the *Craftsman* owns he had *earned* no Mercy : Should any Minister then concur in such Indulgence to him as might not only *endanger the Ministry*, but *even the Constitution* ? This Minister therefore, whether he considered *Himself* or *his Country*, was, from common Justice to *both*, obliged to oppose the Pretension.

Surely it was a very great Indulgence that this Gentleman was *restored to the Liberty of breathing the Air of his native Country*, and of enjoying his *private Fortune*, when he was *deservedly exiled from the one*, and had *justly forfeited the other*. Could he have had this Indulgence and Favour, *with-*
out

out the Assistance of that Minister against whom he is so vindictive? Has he not had more than he ever deserved? And what would he have more than this? Would he again administer the Publick, abandon its Allies, and sacrifice its Honour? Will nothing satisfy this Gentleman but the Power which he once abused, and would again abuse? the Trusts which he once betrayed, and would again betray? Humble and modest Requests! and *wicked* that Minister indeed who stands in opposition to them!

It is said, “ That the Minister just “ mentioned, opposed these Requests “ from *causeless* Jealousy.” Let it be determined how *causeless* that Jealousy must be, when it is considered how *moderate* this Gentleman hath been, how *quiet* and *peaceable* a Subject he is, under that Government which pardoned such Treasons, and shewed him such Mercy : *These are* Merits of which the *Volumes of the Craftsman* will ever be *precious* Memorials. If then he hath been so *fierce*, so turbulent, and outrageous, as a *private Man*,

was it *causeless Jealousy* to suppose that he would have been *worse* in a *publick Capacity*? Certainly *this Gentleman's* Friends are ill advised, to censure that Minister's *Jealousy*, when so much hath been done in conjunction *with themselves*, to *justify* that *Jealousy*. In truth, it ought not to be called mere *Jealousy*; it was just and fatal *Discernment*.

They own, THAT THIS GENTLEMAN WAS IN THE SERVICE OF THE PRETENDER; that he served him unfaithfully, *they say*, is false. This gives the *Chevalier* the LYE: And, as I am not concerned to vindicate his Honour, so it is foreign to me. They assert, that the Gentleman never entered into *these Engagements* with the Pretender, or *any Commerce* with him, till *he had been attainted*, and was cut off from the *Body of his Majesty's Subjects*. Good God! what an Excuse is here! What had the *People of England* done to this Lord to merit this Usage? That, because he would not, or dared not, stand the Judgment of his Peers, and answer a Charge of
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Male-administration committed in the highest Offices, therefore was it just or reasonable that he should *impose the PRETENDER upon this Country?* That because he could not *justify his Crimes*, that therefore he must *subvert our Constitution?* And, not being able to *support his wicked Greatness*, must he therefore be excused in a monstrous Design to *destroy all our Liberties?* This, perhaps, was natural with him; but then it shews us how bad *his Nature* must be. And *this Defence* of his Crimes is worthy of the *Craftsman*.

Is there an Instance of *one honest Man* in the Annals of *Britain*, who ever turned himself against the National Happiness and Constitution, because he was cut off from the Body of the People, either through Mistakes in publick Affairs, or through Default to answer a publick Accusation; or, if they please to have it so, through the Violence of Times? Did *Ludlow* the *Regicide?* Did the Worthy and Innocent Earl of *Clarendon*, both driven out of the Kingdom? Did any Man, who had the least Share of natural Integrity,

tegrity, ever attempt to enslave a great People, because he could not continue to live among them? But this is the governing Principle of our *modern Patriots*, whatever Incapacities their Crimes or Demerits draw upon them; whether they are banished the Country, deny'd its Honours, or refused its Offices: This too, however justly or deservedly, they vow their Revenge immediately against the People, the innocent and collective Body of their Countrymen; and in their Despair of gratifying their unbounded Appetites, of recovering their former Power, or engrossing all Employments, they immediately attempt the Destruction of all Mankind.

That he so readily went into the PRETENDER's *Service*, shews his strong Propension to those Interests. Even in the Year 1702, he was *one* of the *Virtuous 117*, who gave *their Votes to throw out the Bill for settling the Protestant Succession* in the *Illustrious House of Hanover*: Which shews how much His Majesty, or His Royal Family, stand obliged to *this Gentleman*;

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as also how much he ever was devoted to their Interests. If this is *vile Calumnation*, then the *Craftsman's* Challenge was properly made; and there is not *one Proof in the World* against his general Affirmations, notwithstanding the *numerous* Instances which have been herein produced.

They make their Appeals for the Truth of their general Affirmations, to a *Noble Lord*. If they would let us know who *this Lord* may be, or what particular Points they desire his Lordship should speak to; and if this *Great Personage* would condescend to be examined, we might perhaps obtain some useful Informations by proper Interrogatories: But at present we think it highly absurd for this Gentleman, or his Friends, to call a Witness in their Defence, whom they are certain will never appear, or submit to an Examination. Equally foolish is it to make him Arbitrator for the Publick, when they are assured that he will not give the Publick any Opinion which he may form in this Case.

It is no extraordinary Presumption to imagine, that if the *Noble Lord* was to give his Opinion freely of the Gentleman who makes such solemn Appeals to his Judgment, that he would brand him with all that Infamy which his Crimes deserve. His Lordship must well remember that scandalous Negotiation carry'd on by this Minister with the late *French King*; and that at the very Time when this Gentleman assured the *Dutch*, in the late Queen's Name, *That her Majesty was resolved, in making Peace, as in making War, to act in perfect Concert with the States*; at that very time he carried on a *separate Commerce with France*, signing with the *French Ministers private Proposals of Peace*; in which an express Article was inserted, *That the Secret should be inviolably kept*. In Consequence of which, he was oblig'd to sacrifice the Honour of the Nation, and to comply with all the Demands of the *French*, that they might keep his *wicked Secret*, and screen him from the Justice of his Country.

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This Breach of the *Grand Alliance*, this shameful Violation of the *British* Faith, was attended with an Act of *High-Treason*, as arbitrary in its Nature as ever was committed in this Kingdom: For he presumed to take upon him *Sovereign Authority*, and, without any Powers from the Crown, met the *Agent* of *France*, then in open War with the Kingdom, and in that manner carried on his clandestine Negotiation: A Proceeding so fatal, that the Earl of STRAFFORD soon informed him that the *States* had seen a Letter from M. *Torcy*, giving an Account of a *Negotiation* begun in *England*: By which Step the Queen was divested of all her Allies; who could no longer repose any Confidence in her *faithless* and *treacherous* Ministers: And the *British* Nation, whose Arms had been so victorious, was now entirely exposed to the *tender Mercies* of *France*.

To compleat this Work of Infamy, this Violation of every thing sacred among Mankind, this Gentleman, then Her late Majesty's *Secretary of*
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State, sends *Her General*, the late Duke of Ormond, Orders, *not to assist the Confederates against the French Army*, then encamped near them; at the same time communicates these Orders to the Court of *France*, and opens a Correspondence between *Mareschal Villars*, and the Duke of Ormond, whereby his Grace gave the common Enemy Intelligence of all that was designed in the Confederate Army. Not content with ordering the Queen's Troops to suffer that the *French Armies* should do whatever they desired against the Allies, this Gentleman insists, *that all the Foreigners in English Pay should withdraw from the Confederates, or forfeit the Subsidies of Britain*: The Consequence of which must have been, that Prince *Eugene's Army* had been infallibly cut in Pieces, and *all the Empire* laid open to the Arms of *France*. But those *Foreigners* were faithful, notwithstanding this Violation of the *British Faith*: An Act so ignominious, that the Earl of STRAFFORD wrote to Lord B——ke, on the Separation of the Troops, *That all the English seemed rejoiced to march off*;

off; being weary of the Situation which they were in, and of the REPROACHES which they met with in the great Army. To such Disgrace did this worthy Person expose our gallant Countrymen.

The dreadful Consequences of the Separation were now sensibly felt in the unfortunate Action at *Denain*; where *Mareschal Villars* attacked Lord *Albemarle's* Camp, which he forced, took him Prisoner, and entirely defeated all the Troops under his Command : On which Occasion *M. Torcy* makes his Compliments to Lord *B——ke*, in full persuasion *that a Victory obtained by the Queen's Enemies over her faithful Allies, must be a Pleasure to her Majesty* : A Letter, which, however insolent and intolerable, Her *honest Secretary* not only received with Patience, but even with much *Satisfaction*.

It would be endless to enumerate the Consequences of this egregious Scene of Iniquity : How Lord *B——ke* himself gave the *French Court special Instructions*, whereby

they might force *Tournay* out of the Hands of the *Dutch*, whose Interests then we had in our Care, and to whom we had engaged our Honour for their Security: A Crime for which he was not only impeached, but which was likewise expressly charged on him by his Friend the late Earl of *Oxford*. We may also remember, how he *foolishly* and *stupidly* gave Orders to the *British* Minister in *Spain*, to acknowledge *King Philip's* Right to that Monarchy; the only Point which his *Catholick Majesty* laboured to obtain of *Great Britain*. An Acknowledgment, which was most wretchedly offered before he had promised even *one Point* in Favour of the *British* Nation: An Act of Folly so fatal, that this Prince, who would have purchased our Recognition on any Terms, when he had gained it *for nothing at all*, refused us, in the most positive and imperious manner, even an *Inch of Ground* about the Town of *Gibraltar*; and also rejected all our Instances for our *brave*, unhappy *Allies*, the *Catalans*: A People, whom we had, on the Faith of our Nation, engaged in the War against

gainst King *Philip*: Nay, he insisted, and to the eternal Infamy of that Administration it was complied with, that we should turn our own perfidious Arms upon them, to compleat their *ill-deserved* Destruction. Our own *Ships of War* were commanded to force this free-spirited People, with whom we were united in the Cause of Liberty: We did accordingly force them into that Slavery from which we had sworn to defend them; and when they perished bravely and manfully, though miserably, they hung up on their *High Altar the Queen's solemn Declaration to protect them*, as a Memorial to Heaven and Earth of *British* Perfidy and Ingratitude. All this I mention for the Glory of that *worthy Gentleman*, who whilst this *poor unfortunate* People were thus delivered over to Destruction, assured the *British Nation* in the most solemn manner, *that every thing was doing for their Preservation*. This is HE, whose Cause and Character the *Craftsman* so warmly espouses; whose Counsels are the standing Measures of our present Patriots, and whose Principles

ciples are by their united Strength to be imposed upon the People of *Britain*.

If I add, that this Gentleman's wise Negotiations reduced him to such low Distress, that he submitted to accept of a *Renunciation* from King *Philip*, which all the *French* and *Spanish* Ministers told him, at the very time it was made, was perfectly invalid, and never could be effectual: That by his great Skill in *Treaty-making*, he suffered the *French* grossly to impose upon him in the Affair of *Newfoundland*; was forced to allow them a Share in the *British Fishery*, which they had no Pretension to; and to purchase the unworthy Terms, which they agreed to, by an Article for lowering all the Duties on *French* Commodities: An Article, which, had the Parliament complied with it, must have exposed our *Staple Manufactures* to Ruin. If these, I say, are duly remember'd, it must be confessed that he is a most *able Master* of Negotiation, and worthy, above all Men, to act in the Councils of his Country; an Employment,

ment, for which he professes so vast an Ambition.

If in the *British Parliament* he was seen so enterprizing on the *British Liberties*: If to his Piety and Justice was owing the *ever-memorable SCHISM Bill*; that *Bill*, which deprived our *Protestant Dissenters* of those Rights, which, as Men, they were born to enjoy; deprived them not only of *publick Trusts*, but even of the *private Education* of their Children: If to his Zeal for *National Freedom* were owing those *Speeches* and *Messages*, which the late Queen made to her Parliament in the Four last Years of her Reign, against the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS: If to his Love of publick Enquiries were owing the Measures carried on in the House of Commons, and the *Grand Committee* appointed by that House to RESTRAIN THE PRESS: If these are his Merits, how worthy must he be to sit in the *British Parliament*, where he would not allow the PRESENT KING to sit as *Duke of Cambridge*, altho' it was his legal and undisputed Right? How wicked are they, who will not restore him to that *Peerage*, which he so highly dishonour'd, and

so deservedly forfeited? Let *Englishmen* judge what an excellent Patriot he is, and how useful a Minister he would be: Let the *Noble Lord* judge for us, to whom he makes his Appeals. I dare say, that no Man hath ever more united the Opinions of all Parties than this Gentleman hath done. As none but the most *Abandoned* think him useful, so none but the most *ignorantly Stupid* can think him honest. They who defend him, do it, not from any Impressions of his Worth, but in Vindication of themselves *for employing such a Tool*: They who would rise by his *wicked Arts*, would never raise him above his present low Condition. As they know his Treachery and Ingratitude, they bear him no Affection; they place in him no Confidence; nor will they ever make him the Partner of their Success, if they preserve the least Share of *common Sense*. However they may employ him, we all know how they mean to reward him; and perhaps it may be the only good Meaning those Gentlemen are to be charged with.

In this Disquisition I have given this *honest* Gentleman the Preference, and
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have considered him in the *first* place, although the *Craftsman* introduced him *last*. This was not done by me with any View to neglect his *Inseparable Colleague*, but from the material Difference of their respective Cases. And it must be allowed, that he who has done *most* to deserve such Acknowledgments as are in our Power to give, ought to receive them *first*.

The CRAFTSMAN enters into the Charge of *cruel Revenge* and *disappointed Ambition*, so frequently objected to an HONOURABLE PATRIOT his Patron. “ *How ridiculous*, says “ our Author, *is this Charge? and on* “ *whom can such Stuff fall? Hath he* “ *changed his Notions of Right and* “ *Wrong in Matters of Government?* “ *Hath he renounced the Principles of* “ *good Policy which he formerly pro-* “ *fessed? YES indeed; and this I* shall give myself some little Trouble to shew.

If this Gentleman was educated in *Whig* Principles, as he undoubtedly was: If the fundamental Maxim of
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his Education was the Establishment of this Government in the *present Royal Family*: If this Royal Family have governed the Kingdom by the Laws, and allowed greater Liberties to the People, than ever were at any Time heretofore known or enjoyed among us: If to this mighty Share of Liberty, be also added that sacred and inviolable Right of Property which we enjoy; that free and unrestrained Privilege of exercising our *private Judgment* without Controul in Matters of Conscience and Religion, no ways subject to *Ecclesiastical Power*, or *spiritual Tyranny*, or *political Bigotry*: If freed from all these Impositions and Grievances, we thus enjoy all that Happiness, which we ever could promise ourselves from the *Protestant Succession*: If notwithstanding this, the *Honourable Gentleman* taking the Advantage of common Evils, and unavoidable Difficulties, arising from the various Passions and Interests of contending Princes, hath even attacked the *Royal Title* to the Crown, and invaded the *Prince on the Throne*; invaded Him even in *open Parliament*, by
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charging Him with having BROKEN the *Terms of the Act of Settlement*; by insisting that the *Act of Settlement* is His Majesty's ONLY Tenure by which He holds His Crown, by suggesting that the Care of his Foreign Dominions, provided for in pursuance of *Parliamentary Powers*, and consistently with the *Act of Settlement*; by suggesting, *I say*, that *this was in breach of that Act*; and leaving others to conclude, that as the TERMS were broken, *the Title was forfeited, and the Throne was thereby become vacant*: If this was done by *this Gentleman*, may it not be asked, *Whether any Title in this World was ever impeached, but with a View to change the Possession?* And if this be true, he certainly and manifestly hath *changed his Notions of Right and Wrong* in Matters of Government; hath taken every little Advantage which might shake the Sceptre in the Royal Hand, and render all the Happiness of *Englishmen* precarious.

If he hath gone over to the *Tories*, and suffers himself to be governed by

Veteran Jacobites, by Men who confessedly have been IN THE PRETENDER'S SERVICE, and would return to it on the first Temptation or Provocation ; if he *constantly* votes in open Conjunction with a Body of Men *sworn Enemies* to *Whigs*, to *Whig-Establishments*, and all *Whig Principles* ; if he acts in concert with, and by the Dictates of, those who opposed the *Revolution*, distressed *King William's Government*, opposed the *Settlement of the Protestant Succession*, promoted the *French Commerce Bill*, carried the *Schism Bill*, and for *Thirty Years* together have laboured with all their Might to impose the *Pretender* upon the *British Nation* ; if, further, he opposes the *King's Affairs in general* ; if he attempted and struggled to put off the *Common Supplies* of the present Year, and to distress the *Publick Service* in every Branch of the *Government* ; if he now condemns those very Measures which he himself once advanced, the *Treaties* which he voted honourable, and the *Alliances* which he then asserted necessary ; if, notwithstanding all the Share which he hath had in the

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Councils of the Crown, and all the Vindications which in former Years he made of the Royal Measures, he hath lately avowed and declared *That not one Treaty signed within these Sixteen Years, was even made, or so much as intended, for the Good of this Kingdom.* If this be true, *he hath departed from the Principles of good Policy which he formerly professed.* However bold the Defiance to shew this may be, it is evidently true ; and those Imputations of *Disappointment* or *Revenge*, which the *Craftsman* calls *impertinent* and *silly*, are the very best Excuses his Patron can possibly make use of.

It is said, that “ If he pursues the
 “ same *general Principles* of Conduct
 “ with which he first set out, and is
 “ in opposition now to *some few* of
 “ those with whom he concurred then,
 “ they have left him, because they
 “ have left the Principles which they
 “ professed : He left neither, *says this*
 “ *Writer* : For instance, *he inveighs a-*
 “ *gainst* publick Profusion, and pri-
 “ vate Corruption, &c.

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To this it may be replied, That on the above-mentioned View of his Conduct he doth not pursue the same general Principles with which he first set out: That whilst he concurred with the Government he never opposed either *publick Profusion* or *private Corruption*: That he himself shared the *Bounties*, and added to the *Pensions* of the Crown: That there hath been no more Cause to complain of either *Corruption* or *Profusion*, since he hath opposed the Government, than there plainly was whilst he had the Honour to concur with this Ministry: That the very Day of his Patriotism may be assigned, and we can date the Hour of its Birth: That the genuine Rise of his Publick Spirit was from the *Corruption of his own Heart*: That, instead of having a Spirit which might have done honour to a *Roman Citizen* in the *best* Times of the Commonwealth, a *Roman Citizen* would have been ashamed of his *self-interested* Spirit, even in the *worst* of those times: That all his *Life-time* he hath been upon Extremes; and, whilst he concurred

curred with the Government, was as compliant to their Views as if he had sat in the *Parliament of Paris*: Likewise, since he has opposed this Government, he hath been as unreasonably loud and vindictive against their Measures as if he had been a Member of the *Polish Diet*: That whatever his Vanity may be at this Time, or however *his Mercenaries* may extol him, with how great Disdain soever he may treat this Minister, or with what Licentiousness soever he may revile him; yet that there was a Time when he thought it the highest Honour, and first Distinction of his Life, to be ranked in the Number of that *Great Man's* Friends, whose very Name and Character hath given him the *small Consideration* which he hath found, even in *his Opposition*.

They endeavour to make the Charge on this Gentleman ridiculous by putting it into *Syllogism*: As thus; “*He assisted a Minister in his Rise to Power; He opposes this Minister in Power; Ergo, Spight and Resentment are his Motives.*” Their *Logick* is
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as false as their *Politicks* : The Syllogism, fairly stated, is thus : *He concurred with a Minister whilst this Minister's Power was favourable to his Wishes : He opposed this Minister when he found his Power no longer favourable to his Wishes.* All the World knows the Truth of these Propositions, and hence the Certainty of the Conclusion, that *Spight and Revenge are his Motives.*

They ask, “ May not the Abuse,
 “ which he apprehends this Minister
 “ makes of his Power ; may not Measures,
 “ which he fears are wicked,
 “ knows to be weak, and sees obstinately
 “ pursued, be his Motives ? ”
 What a Heap of mere Possibilities are here started against a positive Charge ? Let me recite a few Questions : Did he not expect, and insist on a great Employment ? Was he not disappointed and refused in this Expectation and Demand ? Did not his Patriotism take its Rise here ? Did not his Opposition begin from this very Fact ? Where then shall we look for Motives, but to this Fact ? Had he been gratify'd, instead of being

ing disappointed : Had he been comply'd with, instead of being refused, would he have *fear'd* any Wickedness, or have *found out* any Weakness in this Administration? I defy him and all his *Sophisters* to contradict me in this,

They ask, “ *May not dangerous Ambition, insatiable Avarice, and insolent Behaviour be his Provocations?*” I ask, Have they not been *his Incentives*? If his Lust of Power, if his Appetite for Wealth, or if his overbearing Spirit were *Secrets* with Mankind, I could crowd innumerable Pages with *irrefragable* Proofs.

They farther ask, “ *May not this Gentleman think himself the more obliged to contribute to this Minister's Fall, for having contributed so much to his Elevation?*” Why, really I do not undertake to determine what he may think; but if these were his Thoughts, I should think him like a *capricious and whimsical* Builder, who had raised so fine a Structure for another Man, that the Beauty of the

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House vexed him to the Heart, and he thought himself obliged to pull it down again. If this then is the Gentleman's *Wisdom*, I wish he may long enjoy the *Renown* of it.

But I should be very glad to know, wherein this *Important Person* contributed to the *Minister's Elevation*. For, if I remember rightly, this Minister brought the Gentleman into Places, which he was no ways entitled to, and *when he was even* more insignificant *than he is at present*. To say that the *Creature* of this Minister's Greatness contributed to that Greatness, is altogether *new*, and *false in Fact*; though on both Accounts entitled to a Place in their Political System.

They then ask, "*Whom shall they soonest suspect to be actuated by Sentiments of private Interest, this Gentleman, or the Minister?*" The Question is not fairly, Whom we shall *suspect*? for here is a *positive Charge*. Was not the Gentleman's *Anger* actuated by Sentiments of *private Interest*?

Answer

Answer *This*. As to their Question, Whom shall we *soonest suspect*? Let those, who consider the *sparing, scraping* Nature of the one, with the *frank, liberal* Heart of the other, fix the Charge of *sordid Views* on Him, to whom they think it justly belongs.

It is next enquired, "*Whose Circumstances most demanded, whose Family most required an Increase of Wealth and Fortune, the Gentleman or the Minister?*" Indeed, I think, if the Gentleman's Family and Circumstances required it least, his Avarice is the most to be blamed. But since so much Difference between their Fortunes and Circumstances is perpetually made, I will shew the World what that Difference really is. The Gentleman possesses an enormous Estate of above *Nine Thousand Pounds per Annum*, all acquired only by a *Secretary of the Treasury*. The Minister's Estate, far from being exorbitant, was acquired in so high a Station, as at the *Head of that Treasury*, where the Gentleman's *little Possessions* were picked up by the *Secretary*;

and which Possessions he, this Gentleman, obtained the *Fœe-Simple* of, on *very easy* Terms, by the Favour, Indulgence, and Assistance of *that Minister*, whom he hath sworn to destroy.

They ask in another place, “ *In whom have we seen strongest Evidences of that vindictive Temper, which prompts to personal Spite and Resentment?* ” I answer, In that meek and humble Man, whose *Vows of Destruction*, whose *horrid Imprecations* and *Outrage* have been fitter for *Hockley in the Hole*, than for *St. Stephen’s Chappel*: That *Christian* and *Lamb-like Patriot*, who hath been so *dutiful* to the King, so *complaisant* to the Queen, and so *religiously decent* to all the Royal Family: That original Pattern of *Humility* and *Moderation*, who has given so many *divine Instructions* to his *loving Countrymen*: It is He, this Man of *Peace* and *Patience*, upon whom I think the Charge in the Question must fall. We all know how *easy* he is under all such Accusations. I dare say for myself, I shall draw no Instances

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ces of a *vindictive* Temper, no personal *Spite* and *Resentment* from this kind, *good-natured* Gentleman; he is not used to be out of Humour, when any one tells him the Truth.

Finally, the *Craftsman* maintains, “ That there is not the least Colour
“ of Reason to suppose that the Gentleman’s Opposition proceeds from
“ a Spirit of Ambition, or a Design
“ of pushing himself into the Administration.” And why? *First*, he possessed the *War Office* many Years ago, which he laid down for the sake of this very Minister, whom he then supposed would soon, from Publick Necessity, come into Power again, and be able to give him a *better Place*. *Secondly*, when that Minister came again into Power, this Gentleman was made *Cofferer to the Household*; which he forced the Ministers to take from him, when he would not be content with it; but was resolved to oppose them, that he might compel them to make him *Principal Secretary of State*. These are *two of the Proofs* which his judicious Advocate gives, that this worthy
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Man had no Ambition, or Desire to be in the Administration. Now for the *Third*, it seems that since he hath despaired of gaining upon His Majesty's Favour, or of removing the faithful Servants of the King from the Councils of the Crown; since he hath been sensible that it is impossible that he should ever have a Share in the Administration, or any Office in the State: *I say*, since this hath been sensibly demonstrated to him, he hath made a *Solemn Vow* never to accept a Place of Trust, or a Share in the Ministry as long as he lives; often declaring in the *House of Commons*, and publishing it now in the *Craftsman*: Thereby endeavouring to make THAT appear as his *Virtue* which is his *Fate*; and not his Election, but his *Destiny*.

Thus stand the Proofs of his *Disinterestedness*, his *Want of Ambition*, and his *Aversion to Power*. When he struggled for the *Seals*, he lost the *Cofferer's Place*. When the *late King* died, he again followed the Court, and worshipped the *Rising Sun*. When the *Civil List* came to be settled, though
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with those *large Appointments* which he hath since *not blushed to declaim at* : When this, *I say*, was settled, dumb was his Voice, neither were there Words in his Mouth. But when the Ministry came to be settled, exclusive of his own Person, our *very flexible Patriot* again appeared with that *Inflexibility*, so worthy of a *Roman Citizen*, and yet so *very yielding* whilst there were any Hopes of his being a *British Minister*.

Hitherto they always have constantly declined and carefully avoided to mention or defend the Ministers employed in the *Four last Years* of the late *Queen Anne's* Reign. The *Craftsman*, in his *Libel upon Acts of Grace*, very modestly owns that he was not concerned to vindicate the late Earl of *Oxford*, or the Measures of his Administration. But now their Design is full-grown, and their Iniquity hath ripened to Maturity. They who were cautious to vindicate the Earl of *Oxford*, a Minister whose Character had some good Qualities which his worst Enemies never denied, and whose
Conduct

Conduct had various Excuses, which Men of good Nature have always been willing to admit : Those Persons, *I say*, who have heretofore feared to enter upon *his* Defence, even they, are at length so advanced in their Schemes, that they have leaped all Bounds, have exceeded all Measures of Discretion, and have undertaken to palliate those Crimes, which have ever been beyond Dispute, as they are without Example.

Whilst they so *vindictively* pursue the Person of *another Minister*, even to Destruction, for Crimes that have never been proved ; and, for want of Capacity, tho' he hath triumphed for five Years together, over all their Abilities, Industry and Power : Whilst they thus condemn him for Actions which themselves judged *innocent*, as also for Measures which they voted *honourable, just, and necessary*; at the same time do they palliate *confessed Crimes*, and the most *notorious Corruption*, the most *wicked Minister* of our Times, and the *worst Measures* that ever were carried on in our Country. They

They say, that the *Honourable Person* who is at the Head of this Faction is wonderfully happy in the Applauses of his Country. I remember an Observation which the *Craftsman* made once in the Case of a great and popular Magistrate of *London*, namely
 ‘ *That many Persons, in all Ages have*
 ‘ *enjoyed the highest Degree of Popular*
 ‘ *Favour for some time, who least of all*
 ‘ *deserved it.* But the Gentleman and his *Friends* seem to be under a very grievous Mistake in their Notions of his *present* Popularity: For his *mercenary* Nature, his *vindictive* Temper, and *boundless* Ambition, are too well understood. All Men of Sense see his *self-interested Disposition*. All Men know how ready he is to give up *what he calls* the Interest of his Country, by some Observations which every one made in the Opening of His present Majesty’s Reign. All Men see how ready he is to give up his Prince, by his hasty and violent Opposition on the Settlement of the Ministry. And how eagerly disposed he is to give up the Constitution, may be seen by his
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intrepid Invasions of *the King*, and of the *Royal Title*. If this is *Popularity*, I leave him the Glory of it: But I can assure him that all the *Whigs* in the Kingdom are duly sensible what these Measures tend to; and they who remember their Country in so much Distress whilst the *Co-partner* of this virtuous Cause was a Minister, well understand what would be the Consequence, should they be able to distress the present Administration. What would be the Case of the *British Allies* should a Person prevail among us who broke our Faith with *all our Allies*, and gave up the Honour of his native Country in all his Negotiations? What would be the Case of the *Protestant Dissenters*, should the Patron of the *Schism Bill* come again into the Management of Parliamentary Councils? What would be the Case of our *Merchants*, should the Projector of the *French Commerce Bill* have the Direction of our Affairs? And indeed, What would be the Case of us all, should those who boast themselves our *truest Patriots* be no better than his *slavish Pupils*?

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I have taken these Pains, to shew these Gentlemen and their Principles in the strongest Light; because I think that no Man who is an *Englishman*, and a *Whig*, can honestly or patiently submit to see Persons impose themselves as such upon the *People of England*, which very Persons have forfeited and abandoned *those Characters* in every Action. I have shewed this *altogether* from their *publick Behaviour*. I scorn to enter into *private Life*; I abhor to copy from their ever memorable PROPER REPLY, or from any of their other *Filthy Libels*, which have spared no *Family Affairs*, no *Personal Secrets*, or *Private Correspondencies*. And indeed their Practices have been so open to the World, that these Gentlemen have rendered it equally unnecessary, as it is really disagreeable to me to imitate them, in disclosing *Secret History*; as, on their *part*, they have found so little to accuse in the Publick Transactions of this Ministry, that from this very *Deficiency of Argument*, they have loaded their scandalous Libels with such an Abundance of *private and infamous Abuse*.

As I am now to conclude this Pamphlet, I must indulge the Pleasure of observing what a virtuous and uniform Conclusion Mr. OLDCASTLE lately hath made of his great Undertakings in the *Craftsman*. He hath, for the Course of the last Year, employed his able Pen in making *Remarks* on the History of *England*. He begun with professing a Design to raise the *Spirit of Liberty* against the Administration: He went on with libelling *all the Royal Family*, and ended with a Vindication of the late Lord B.—A noble Subject to raise a *Spirit* on. Such is that *Spirit*, which acts against the Ministers: Such the *Invectives* and *Apologies* which come from these Men. In truth, I hope that they *who abuse this Ministry*, and *affront the Prince on the Throne*, will always vindicate such *honest Men* as Lord B.; for then it will no longer remain a Doubt, for *whose Sake*, and with *what Design*, such wonderful Works are carried on.

I will add *one useful* Reflection to these Remarks: That the Man who
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had the Impudence to oppose His PRESENT MOST SACRED MAJESTY, when he demanded a *Writ of Right*; I mean the *Writ of Summons* to Parliament, lawfully due to him, in consequence of his having been created *Duke of Cambridge*; and who afterwards caused the *Electors of Hanover's Minister* to be forbid the Court, for no other Crime than having demanded that Writ: It is worthy of *such a Man* to complain of *much Cruelty* done to himself, in being deprived of that *Peerage* which he forfeited by *High-Treason*; and of that *Place in Parliament*, which he would not allow to a *Prince of the Blood*, an *Heir Apparent to the British Crown*, even our present most Gracious Sovereign; at the very same time too, when the Ministers poured into that House *Troops of their own Creatures*, even a *Dozen* at one Creation. An insolent arbitrary Procedure, equally injurious to the Right of *that Illustrious Person*, and to the *Independency* of the *House of Peers*; Since those who advised this *wicked Refusal*, assumed a greater Prerogative than the Crown of *Great Britain* is possessed of; namely,

ly, in secluding Peers from their Seats in Parliament by *mere Will and Pleasure*; as also in daring to determine, by *their own lawless Authority*, what Peers of this Kingdom should, or should not, sit and vote in the Great Council of the Nation. And I dare undertake to say, that however *wicked, imperious, or lawless* those Ministers were in the Exercise of their Power, that still they would not have DARED to have deny'd this *Great Prince* his Claim of Right to sit in Parliament, had they ever *thought or intended* that He should one Day be KING of GREAT BRITAIN, and *sit on the Throne of this Kingdom*. Those who deny'd Him the *Right of His Peerage*, would as freely have deny'd Him his *Right of Succession*: And if they should ever have it in their Power, they would with *as little Scruple* deny Him *his Seat in the Throne*, as they once deny'd Him *his Seat in the House of Lords*.